Belmont Co. Business Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS. Probate Judge-CHANDLER W. CARROLL, Office pestairs in public buildings, first door to right Sherif-Samuel B. Pirza. Office in public

Nacrif Samuel B. Piper. Office in public mildings, ares floor.

Clerkof Churts J. R. Mitterell. Office in public buildings, adjoining the Court House.

Author R. M. Clark. Office in public building, entrance at left door.

Frequerer Barkley Cooper. Office on Main treet, first door West of the Bank.

Recorder John C. Bolon. Office in public milding, first floor, second door to left.

Prosculing Alterney J. W. Shannon. Office petalers over Putterson's Prug Store.

Commissioners — James Alexander. Bellaire; bennis Kemp. Armstrong's Mills; William M. Simpbell, Uniontown.

Marrepor John Kennon, Fairview, Guernsey bunty.

duroner - Grouge Chisswell, Bellaire, Commissioners meet at St. Clairsville on the December—and as a floard of Equalization on the third Wednesday of May, in each year.

The Probate Court meets on the first Tuesdays of January, March, May, July, September, and November, as a criminal court, and is always open (in business hours) for the transaction of other business.

Passenger Trains leave Bellaire for abus at 4:30 A. M., 10 A. M., and 5:95 P. M. Per Baltimore at S A. M., 5 P. M., and 5 P. M. For Pittsburgh at 5:50 A. M., 10:40 A. M., and 1:55

BELMONT HOUSE, John Oswald, Proprietor Near the Depot and Steamboat Landing. LOBE HOUSE, E. C. Morris, Proj. NATIONAL HOTEL, Wm. H. Howser, Fropri-etor. Water-st., below Rail Road bridge. DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

SHEETS, A. dealer in Foreign and Domesti Dry Goods. Water-st., between 2d and 3d.

GORBY, JOSEPHUS dealer in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Notions, &c.— Corner Belmont and Second-sts.

HOBURN, CRATTY & CO., dealers in Dr. Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., Central Block GARRARD, R. J. & SON dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Main-st., below R. E.

MISCELLAREOUS.

CRAFT, M. Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engra M ERCER, J. & M. N. dealers in Drugs, Med. M CGREGOR & BROTHER, dealers in Hard ware, Cutlery, Nalls, Stoves, &c. Water-st. opposite Central Block.

PAUPEL, A. Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Belmont-st., near Third.

HECKER, FRED. Manufacturer of Wheeling Stogy Chars. Belmont-st.

Williard FEMALE SEMINARY. Rev. D.

H. Laverty, Principal. Tultion—\$10, \$15 & \$29 per 5 months, according to branches studied. SELLERS, JAMES W. Photographer. Water-st., opposite Central Block.

BRIDGEPORT.

Pittsburg and Cleveland at A. M., 10:50 A. M. Omnibuses for St. Clairsville at S A. M. & S P. M. DR. J. W. FISHER, DENTIST, St. Clairs

BELMONT HOUSE, Charles Frazier, Proprie-VATIONAL HOTEL, Wm. H. Robins HERMAN HOUSE, Hugh McNeely, Propr

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE. OLIVER RENDERSON, dealer in Grocerie

RHODES, E. P. & SON Wholesale Grocers and

LARK & CARNS, Grocers and deale ROBINSON, STURGEON & CO., Who ocers, and dear

DRUGS, HARDWARE, &c. WEST & MITCHELL, Wholesale Druggist

HOWELL & NUGENT, Dealers in Hardwa Paints, Putty, French and American W low Giass, &c. Main-st. opposite the Belmo fouse. Sash Ghared, and shipped to order.

VATIONAL PLANING MILLS & LUMBER YARD, R. J. Baggs & Sons, Proprietors.— Wear R. R. Depet, Dealers in Lumber, Lath, pouting, Doors, Sash, Flooring, and Builders faterial generally.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

Wheeling at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Cambridge at 10:30 A. M. For Morristown at 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. HOTELS.

ST. CLAIR HOTEL, Wm. P. Frazier, Proprie NATIONAL HOTEL, E. & W. Johnson, Proprietors. Opposite the Court House. NEW HOME, Martin Fink, Proprietor. Cor-ner of Main and Marietta-sts.

RESSINGER & LEWIS, Dealers in Dry ods, Furs, Notions, Boots ROLL, FRED. Dealer in Dry Goods, Furs. Boots and Slices, &c. Patterson's block. PATTON, J. & SON Dealers in Dry Goods, No.

E. NAGLE, Merchant Tailor and deal in Restly-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, at Jents' Furnishing Goods. Patterson's block HOFFAER, LOUIS P. Tailor, and dealer Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods collins' new building. A EYBR, HENRY Merchant Tailor, and deal-er in Ready-Made Clothing Gents' Purnish-ing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c. Opposite St. Clair

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE. EPSON, J. & SON Dealers in Family Groot ies, Produce, and Feed. Opposite Post-off RINKER, JAS. A. Dealer in Groceries, Produce, Queensware, Hardware, and Notions Corner of Main and Marietta-sts. GROVE, JOHN A. Jr., Dealer in Gro Produce, Queensware, and Notions, site new Bank Building.

BOROFF, J. & H. Dealers in Groceries, duce, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, East of Court House.

OSBORNE, JAMES Grocer and Produce De er. A few doors West of new bank building CARROLL & MITCHELL, Dealers in Drugs & Medicines, Notions, Books and Stationary.

WEST, H. & SON Druggists and Apotheca ries, and dealers in Books, Stationery, and Hardware. Opposite new Bank Building.

SEIDWITZ, WM, Manufacturer of Saddles Bridles, Harness, Collars, Whips, &c. On door East of new Bank Building.

BOOTS AND SHOES BUMGARNER, H. Manufacturer of Boots and

JONES, JOHN A. Manufacturer of B. Shoes. Main-st., opposite Farmers' FULLE. CAPITAL \$100,000. HARDWARE and NAILS VILLE. CAPITAL \$100,000.

22 Bank open from 9 A. H. until 3 F. M. Disount days Tuesdays, at 10 A. M. Money received
n deposis. Collections made and proceeds renitted promptly. Exchange bought and sold.
Directors—Hoss J. Alexander, David Brown,
oseph Woodmansee, George Brown.
D. D. T. COWEN, President.

H. G. WELDAY, Cashier.

Belmont Chronicle.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, OCTOBER 1, 1868.

THE STATEMENTS ARE OFFICIAL.

to his work the force of an enthusiasm

rarely to be found, and hence the power and value of every document that comes

For the use I have made of the figures

the facts herestated, and I invite

which he has given to me in answer to

my questions, I alone am responsible, and I desire that he shall have the cred-

with perverting them to party purposes.
The Democratic party fears the truth,
and I will make this charge, I trust this
may not long be so. The name of Dem-

crat, in its true signicance, is one which

I honor and cherish, and I hope the day is not far off when it shall no longer be

prostituted to purposes of a party which denies every principle indicated by its

name, and which has been the party of despotism and of oppression ever since I came to man's estate; a party which

under the lead of Seymour and Blair. We demand peace and an honest ad-

ministration, and under the wise control

I also desire to say that I did not fully

realize the great importance or the force

of the statement of the real maximum

debt of the United States, at agreeu date,

until I read the speech of Hon. George

which speech is a compact statement

fraud by which they are now intimidated.

Four months later, on the 1st of August,

there existed at that time a liability for

a very large sum not then entered, but

for which the government was bound as

much as if the bonds had then been is-

AND FIRST AS TO REVENUE.

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

First-Premium on sales of gold.

stores and of captured and abandoned

The receipts from the last having been

RECAPITULATION.

The above total, therefore, represents

This is a question which the people

maval forces were at that time in a state

WAR EXPENSES AFTER THE WAR.

the exact amount which the Treasury of the United States has received from other

\$178,745,766

812,336,278 178,743,769

..\$1,540,058,583

been as follows:

April 1 to June 30, 1865.

July 1, 1865, to June 39, 1866 July 1, 1866, to June 39, 1867 July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868

1865, to June 30, 1865.

Third-Direct taxes

acomparatively inconsiderable.

Fourth-Public lands.

pril 1, 1855, to June 20, 1865...

The receipts from the customs have

ountry at any one time.

WHAT DID WE OWE IN 1865?

of Gen. Grant these we will have.

New Series-Vol. 8, No. 36

Belmont Co. Ausiness Directory.

Established in 1813.

Attorneus.

J. MANNI G, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

P. KING, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTORY PUBLIC, Bellaire, Ohio. Rections promptly an ended to. ST. CLIR KELLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

) St. Cairsville, Ohio. Office first door East of the Court House. D. T. COWEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

**Office on North side of Main Stre
doors East of Marietta Street.

W. SHANNON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLAIRE, OHIO.

H. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, St. Clairsville, O.

COLLINS & UMSTEAD, ATTORNEYS

C. I. POORMAN.

POORMAN & COPE, ATTORNEYS AND
COUNSELORS AT LAW. St. Clairwille, Ohio.
23-timee Masonie Hall Building, a few doors
East of the Court House.
Special attention given to the collection of
claims against the Government for Bonnty, Pensions, Back Pay, Pay for projerty lost in the service, and to the transaction of business in the

Alexis Cope, Notary Public. TALLMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ST, CLABOSVILLE, OHIO.

42 Office three doors East of the Court House

DANFORD & KENNON, E. E. KENNON.

DANFORD & KENNON, E. E. KENNON.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

AP-Office in Patterson's new block, over Frint & Nagle's Store.

WM. H. TALLMAN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, BELLAIRE, OHIO.

Physicians.

ESTEP & FOSTER, W. FOSTER, STEP & FO

DR. JOHN H. THOMPSON, ST. CLAIRS VILLE, OHIO.

***-Office in Patterson's new block, over Frin
Nagle's store—front room.

DRS. HENRY & JNO. E. WEST, M.

DR. JOHN ALEXANDER, ST. CLAIRSap Office and residence North side Main St., a few doors West of Marrietta Street.

Dentistru.

oprie-**Office and residence on South side Main **Street, in building formerly known as Union Pro-House.

Millineru.

MAS. R. A. MARTIN HAS REMOVED TO M. KELLER'S ROOMS, where she is now opening a new stock of MILLINERY GOODS, and is ready to accommodate all her old friends and many new on Call and examine her goods and prices, befo purchasing elsewhere. The latest styles alwa on hand, and work done to order, ap23-tf

REMOVED. MISS NANCY B. FARIS, would inform het old customers and the public generally, and ladies particularly, that she has removed to the room formerly occupied by Watson & Gressinger, West of the St. Clair Hotel, where she will keep a full supply of MILLENERY, FANCY GOODS, and TRIMMINGS, fresh from the East each senson, to which she invites the attention of buyers. Thankful for past favors, she would invite those wanting HATS or BONNETS MADE or TRIMMED, to call where they may be expeditiously and neatly supplied. e expeditiously and neatly supplied, mar26 1888.

REMOVED.

ISS PRISCILLA P. ALEXANDER, would infrom her old customers and the public nerally, that she has removed her MILLEN LUMBER.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

/ EELINE GEORGE Manufacturer of Sash,
Doors, Bilinds, Mouldings, Flooring, WeathFlooring, Shelving, &c., and dealer in Dry
ough Roards of all kinds. Office a few doors
low steam flour bull.

Business Cards.

QOBERT PRATT & SON, PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES, BRUSHES, ARTISTS MATERIALS, FRENCH, GERMAN & AMERICAN GLASS, SASH, DOORS, FRAMES, SHUTTERS,

FRENCH PLATE GLASS, No. 108 Market St., 4 doors below McLure WHEELING, WEST VA. DARIS' PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO
LIKENESSES OF EVERY STYLE and price.
PICTURES of every kind FRAMED to order

on short notice.
Also, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS and CARD PICTURES of celebrities always on sale.

**Brilding on Main Street, a few doors West of the Treasurer's Office. Rooms on first floor. Open in all kinds of weather.

ROBE & BODLEYS, Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES, EUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c
Corner 4th and Clay Sts., below Hempfleid Depo
WHEELING, WEST VA.

**Prepairing attended to with dispatch.

Notice. THIS IS TO SAY TO ALL MY BELMONT County and Ohio friends, who may have occasion to visit Wheeling, that I am prepared to supply them with their dinners, or other meals, at reasonable rates, and will be pleased to have them call at the "NEW BOARDING HOUSE," 161 Market Street, West side, short distance below the Market House, Wheeling.

WM. HOGUE.

1e25-tf Late of Belmoni County, Ohio

H. P. HAGER. GEO. E. NICHOLS.

Manufacturers of
MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
HEAD-STONES, &c., &c.,
ON NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS, SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, BARNESVILLE, OHIO.

WHEELING FEMALE COLLEGE.

VABINET MAKING, &c.
DAVID H. DOYLE
Would respectfully announce to the citize
t. Clairsville and vicinity that he is prep
o manufacture to order everything in the
CABINET MAKING LINE.

HOGE & COWEN, BANKERS,

BELLAIRE, OHIO. DEAL IN EXCHANGE, and buy Coin, Coup-ons, and Government Bonds.

Deposits in money received. Interest paid on special deposits. pecial deposits. Do a general banking business.

HOWELL & NUGENT. Dealers in

PAINTS, PUTTY, FRENCH AND AME CAN WINDOW GLALS, &c. Sash Glazed and shipped to any point desired. Orders promptly attended to. 22-Store opposite the Belmont House, *** BRIDGEPORT, OHIO.

National Republican Platform. The National Union Republican party of the

securing equal civil and political rights to an and regard it as the duty of the dovernment to sustain these constitutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy or military rule.

Second—The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitinde, and of justice, and must be maintained while, the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States. those States, Third—We denounce all forms of repudiation

is a national crime, and national bonor requires the payment of the indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted. Fourth-It is due to the labor of the nation that

it can be nestly be done.

24.—That the best policy to diminish our len of debt is to so improve our credit that tallsts will seek to lend us money at lower.

pected.
Sweath—The Government of the United Sta

pected.

Secuth—The Government of the United State should be administered with the strictest economy. The corruptions which have been a shamefully nursed and fostered by Andre Johnson, call loudly for radical reform.

Eighth—We profoundly deplore the untime and trage death of Abraham Lincoln; and r gret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him, and the cause he will pledged to support; has usurped high legislation and judicial functions; has refused to executive laws; has used his high office to industrict officers to violate the laws; has er played his Executive power to render has re the property, peace, liberty and lib tizen; has abused the pardoning por mounced the National Legislature as

citizen; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and habitually resisted by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States intely in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an edgme of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators.

Ninth—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of the feudal times not authorized by the law of hations and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born. No citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country, and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the government to interfere in his behalf.

Teath—Of all who were faithful in the trais of

the union are obligations never to be forg in. The widows and orphans of the gali-ad are the wards of the people—s sacred legs squeathed to the nation's protecting care. Eleventh—Foreign emigration which in the st has added so much to the wealth, and a cased the resources of this nation—the as-m of all nations—should be fostered and a urraged by a liberal and has content.

NATIONAL INDEBTEDNESS.

\$802,000,000 Paid Off in Three Years. At that Rate the Entire Debt could b Paid in Ten Years.

Democratic Rule Cost 11,000,000 Per Year More Than

Read and Inwardly Digest.

We present to our readers the most valuable document of the campaign .-Gov. Seymour, in a note to a friend, complained that the Republicans, were allowed to dodge the financial issue, and Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston,-a business man and not a mere politician -has made the following clear, truthful, succint statement of the actual condition off within three years and that after the recent large reductions of taxation, the whole debt can easily be paid before 1900. It also shows that the expenditures for the last three years have each year been about \$11,000,000 in gold less than Mr. Buchanan's last year.

Mr. Atkinson made this exhibit to the Massachusetts convention that met a few days since. He said:

GENTLEMEN: In a short address I propose to justify, not to defend, the fiscal policy of the Republican party. As the honored chairman of our State Central Committee has well said, its fiscal record needs no defence; it is a record of which we may well be proud.

In speaking to you I shall pass rapidly over the details, but you will find all my statements verified in detail in the printed reports printed reports. If there is any merit in the following analysis of the expenditures of the last

three years, I can only claim the plan and method upon which it is placed oebeen furfore you. All the data have d me by the Hon. David A. Wells. I long since perceived that the statement government on the first of August, 1865, by many millions of dollars. THE DEBT IN 1865.

I knew this from the fact that the manufacturing corporations with which I am myself connected held at that date several millions of dollars of claims upon the government through the contractors of the war did not and of necessity could not cover at the contractors. om we had sold material for the not cease at once. The military and tents and clothing for the army, for the greatest efficiency. In number they approximated to a million of men in acwhich they had then had no sett ement. These accounts were afterwards allowed, and we took our pay in 73-10 notes, most of which we sold to the savings banks of Massachusetts from whom we had borrowed the money to enable us to do the suing season. work and furnish the goods.

These notes were, of course, converted into nive-twenty bonds by the savings debt which the democratic party proposes to repudiate by issuing greenbacks or, in other words, substitutional and substitution of the democratic party proposes to repudiate by issuing greenbacks or, in other words, substitution of the government to say to its million of soldiers and sallors the moment the rebels laid down their arms—Go! we become debt which the democratic party proposes to repudiate by issuing greenbacks or, in other words, substituting failed paper bearing no interest for a debt not yet due; the avowed purpose of the Southern wing of the party, who at least may claim the meed of praise for their bold avowal, being to render the greenback valueless and then to repudiate it.

In this scheme they are led by George H. Pendleton and covertly supported by Horatio Seymour, it being now asserted by his supporters that he has retracted by issupporters that the has retracted the support of the sick, wounded and disabled—take care of yourselves!

To the owners of half constructed vessels, and to those who had contracted in good faith to supply food, clothing and ordinance—we repudiate our contracts and result these matters were to be settled upon principles of justice, honor, and humanity; but to accomplish such a result the treasury found their arms—Go! we have no further use for you! To the sick, wounded and disabled—take care of yourselves!

To the owners of half constructed vessels, and to those who had contracted in good faith to supply food, clothing and ordinance—we repudiate our contracts and result these matters were to be settled upon principles of justice, honor, and humanity; but to accomplish such a result the treasury found their arms—Go! we have no further use for you! To the sick, wounded and disabled—take care of yourselves!

And now we begin to see to what purpose the revenue of the past three years has been applied. But another great war liability has accured in that period, viz; the interest upon the war debt, amounting from April 1st, 1865, to June 30, 1868, in coin and currency to \$438,484, \$83.

We can now strike the balance between our income and our war expenditures:

In this scheme they are led by George H. Pendleton and covertly supported by his supporters that he has retracted in good faith the result of the first arms—Go! we have no interest upon the ware debt, and the first arms—Go! we have no interest and the form t

is views, and that there is a substantial agreement between himself clated, The credit of the government had beand Pendleton as to what should be the come greatly impaired, the 7 3-10 loan , on fiscal policy of the country.

I have said that I have been able to make the statements which are included had proved or were then proving com- and harbor improvement. in this address by the aid of my friend, parative failures. There were in April, David A. Wells, special commissioner of the revenue, to whom I applied in order 1865, accounts passed for payment—and over due—to the extent of over one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, that i might have the force of an official statement to prove my position. Of the while all the available cash funds, coin value of his official statement you are and currency, which the government well aware. No man stands higher in could then command was less, all tole the confidence of the people, and no man than seventeen millions of dollars. eserves that confidence more.

With a single eye to the truth he gives

QUE CREDIT LOW. Treasury vouchers, issued for supplies to the army and navy, were being sold ceipts, the only addition we have to with difficulty by their holders at from make is to add to the war interest the ien to twenty per cent. discount; the pay of the army Seymour and other ric: Democrats were then refusing, as they had always refused to subscribe for or to hold the bonds of Add value of premium on gold interest paid. the retusing as they had aways refused the united States. In short, the Treas-nty was so near to absolute bankruptcy that the old efficials, to whom almost alone these facts were known, dreaded the collapse which they foured might

But fortunately the system of internal revenue, the establishment of which had been only too long delayed, was beginning to prove effective, and the receipts from this source and from the renewal of subscriptions to the 7 3-10 loan tided came to man's estate; a party which now rests its chance of success upon the ignorance of its followers and proposes to inaugurate war, frank and proposes to inaugurate war, frank and proposes. to inaugurate war, fraud and violence, which actually existed during the time and which were properly part and parcel of the expenses of active war, were carmed over into the year succeeding the war, and were then largely paid from the rmous receipts of revenue of that year.

BACK PAY OF TROOPS. This liabilty for back pay, for the pay debt of the United States, at agree date, of the troops to the date of their possible acceeded any honest expenditure in 1860, until I read the speech of Hon. George discharge—for their transportation, and for we have five or six millions more solutions, and population and a vast extent of new terwhich speech is a compact statement part of the debt of the United States on substantially agreeing with the exhibit, the 1st of April or on the 1st of August, am about to make.

The condition of active war terminated with the bonds issued and entered upon Navy Departments for fifteen months.

The ascertained debt of the United During the same period the expendi-States on the first day of April, 1965, as Department were as follows: tures made the direction of the Navy

entered upon the books of the Treasury
Department, amounted to \$2,366,955,077.

April 1, 1865, to December 31, 1865.

January 1, 1866, to June 39, 1925. 1865, the debt represented upon the books amounted to \$2,757,689,571; and the latter sum has been assumed of late to made under the direction of the Army have been the maximum debt of the and Navy Departments during the fifteen months immediately succeeding of \$77,841,000 in gold, amounting to But such was very far from being the April 1, 1895, the month in which the fact. These figures represent only the rebel armies sufrendered, amounted to

amount of debt actually extered upon the \$774,865,851.
books of the Treasury Department, but we own WE OWED THIS IN APRIL, 1865 It is estimated that a very large proportion of this sum, not less than \$400. 000,000, was on account of expenses insued. A liability since recognized and corred and accounts rendered from three to twelve months prior to the termina-At that time the democratic party been allowed by the Trensury to remain

leaders asserted, what they now find it convenient to forget, viz.: that the burden of debt imposed upon the country by the war was three to four thousand million dollars, and for once they were right; the true hability of the United States, caused by the war which the demonstrate party of the South had waged upon the government amounted in the year 1856 to the sum of \$3,287,833,329; and since that date the republicar, p.rty has paid over \$\$90,000,000, or one-quarter.

It is therefore not only legitimate, but TABULAR STATEMENT.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

We have proved that the ordinary expenses of the government for three years and a quarter, including the suppression of Indian hostilities and nearly \$10,000, 200 for river and harbor improvements, and a flospital Department. 17,357,400 for legitimate, but the suppression of Indian hostilities and nearly \$10,000, 200 for river and harbor improvements, and since that date the republicar, p.rty has paid over \$500,000,000, or one-quarter.

It is therefore not only legitimate, but and since that date the republicar percy has paid over \$500,000,000, or one-quarter of the principal of the entire debt, besides paying the interest.

Prize money percy little therefore not only legitimate, one strictly in accordance with the facts, to assume that this large expenditure of the principal of the entire debt, besides paying the interest.

In proof of this statement, let us now from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866, was review the financial history of the gov-ernment from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, the close of the last fiscal year, a period of three years and three months Treasury books, as much as if 73-10 notes or 5-20 bonds had been issued and entered upon the ledger; and this expenditure is to be measured and estimated by the same standards as those by which 176,17,810 adjudged to have been necessary and unavoidable on the one hand, or unneces-sary and inexpedient on the other.

THIS IS NOT ALL. But the liability which existed at that date was even more. There were the debts wideh hamanky and honor alike have imposed upon the country, and which Congress has recognized and paid. of the national indebtedness, in which it is proved that over \$500,000,000, or one-fourth of our whole debt, has been paid fourth of our whole debt, has been paid for the order of their importance; the property of loyal fourth of our whole debt, has been paid for the order of their importance; the property of loyal fourth of our whole debt, has been paid for the order of their importance; the property of loyal fourth of our whole debt, has been paid for perfect and paid. men destroyed, for additional prize mon-Second—Sales of military and naval ey, for the reconstruction of the rebeltores and of captured and abandoned lious States, for the care of the freedmen

and for the burial of the dead. The amount of these liabilities which Less cash in the Treasury 88.2 Funded Debt.

which are not included in the	previous
statement, is follows:	and and the Name of
Pensions	\$62,828,955
Bounties	411,382,850
Priza money	1,612,099
Reimbursing States for war expendi-	
tures	12,330,188
Claims of toyal men	11,111,300
Freedmen's Bureau	5,617,000
Miscellaneous, including all expen-	ma Inh.
ses of reconstruction and national	17.045
cemeteries, estimated	8,000,900
BEIT SES, WHEN YOU'VE IN CHIESE HE INCH	81 15 010 101
THE ASSESSMENT OF A PARTY OF A PA	\$145,912,491
Add to this the expense of the army and navy for 15 months, as previ-	Lib But will
ously stated	774,865,851
And we have a total of	\$920,778,252

sources other than loans since the close of the war.

WHAT BECAME OF THE MONEY.

And we have a total of And in this total we have the sum to be added to the debt as it stood upon the books of the Treasury, April 1, 1865. tion. In what manner has this sum of money, amounting to three-fifths the which was the actual maximum of the present amount of the public debt, been war debt, being the expense present amount of the public debt, been not paid as they were incurred.

THE DEBT THEN AND NOW. commonly accepted as that of the maximum debt of the United States was not one which covered the liability of the manner which can be verified by any might defend the credit of the United man who will take the pains to examine States against all comers.

the finance reports of the last three years, issued by Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Sec-June 30, 1866, it was.
But in this amount there were included \$25,000,000 of bonds to and 1 to the Pacific Hailroad, and to be Net debt.....

WE HAVE PAID OFF \$802,733,329. The present debt, deducted from the maximum debt in 1865, proves the actual tive service, and preparations had been made for prosecuting the war at all points with the greatest energy during the en-ter of our entire war liability. peace, of \$802,733,320, or about one quar-ter of our entire war liability.

Our net debt is a listic more at this

date, owing to the Alaska purchase, the further advance of bonds to the Pacific It was obviously impossible for the Railroad, and the reduction of the enue from the frauds of the whisky ring before the tax on whisky was reduced.

\$298,840,371

was selling at less than par even in car- Including the cost of the late Indian war, rency, and all other means adopted for and about \$10,000,000 paid under the direction of the Engineer Bureau for river

> NO EXTRAVAGANCE. This is the sum and substance of all the charges of extravagance and waste. If it shall be claimed that the whole problem should be stated in currency the result is not changed, only our income and our war interest will each appear a

little larger. The premiums on sales of gold having been included in the miscellaneous repremium on about two-thirds of the itself was and had for amount paid in gold at an average rate onths been largely in arrears. Horatio of forty per cent, say \$112,000,000. Our

amounted to Equal to a currency equivalent at the average of 140 for gold, the rate at which our expenditures should be taken if our currency expenses, be reduced to gold, to. THE GOVERNMENT CHEAPER THAN BUCHANAN'S.

It therefore appears that the expense of the Government under the direction of a Republican Congress, hampered by a hostile Executive, have been at the rate of \$15,500,000 less per annum than the expenses under the last year of Demo We claim that they might fairly have

ratory to guard and control The condition of active war terminated with the surrender of the rebel arm the books of the Treasury Department. The books of the Treasury Departments of that there would have been a moderate expenditure under any circumstances, we will admit it; but the expenses of the were as follows:

1866, a period of only fifteen months. The books of the Treasury Department. The book river and harbor improvements (\$10,040, 000) for which we have made no ance, but have included as ordinary exses, would fully offset this claim. It would therefore appear that when partisans charge the Republican Con-

gress with extravagance they charge the

last Democratic administration with far

WHERE BUCHANAN'S MONEY WENT. But we are fully prepared to admit their charge of excessive expenditure against both administrations. penditure made under James Buchanan present currency equivalent of \$107,577,-400, was largely used to arm and equip the rebel States in order that they migh wave war against the government. The extravagant expenditure of the last three years has been made in con-

sequence of the appointment to and by Andrew Johnson. We will now close this branch of our subject, but let us first recapitulate our

and we have the actual maximum 83,287,735,329 IN WHAT FORM WAS THIS DEBT?

Ist—The liability not then entered upon
the books was all recognized and
settled within three years and most
of it was due and paid within 1 year, \$530,043,753
21—The debt upon the books was mostly due at short date, and consisted
of the following obligations:
Overdue on which interest had ceased
Compound interest notes due in 1856
and 1867
78-10 Treasury notes due in '67 and '68, \$50,000,000
Gertificates of indebtedness due in '66, \$,000,000
Tempotary loan on 10 days' notice, 5
and 6 per cont. 1st-The liability not then entered upon one and two year notes at 5 per cent.

Suspended requisitions
6 per cent, bonds issued before the
war and due in 1867 and '68; 18,923,592 Total debt due within 3 years, Due Debt on Demand Notes known as legal publican party nou recognize as a debt due

\$459,505,811 5 per cent. 10-40 bends due in 1901..... . 172,770,100 in 1904. 172,770,100
6 per cent, bonds due in
1830 and 1881. 283,825,000.
6 per cent, 5-20 bonds due
in 1882 and 1884. 606,563,569
Bonds issued to the Pacific ratiroad, due 1895 1,258,000

.\$1,237,733,825 strength; let us try to realize it by a giance at some of the elements of our fu-FORM OF THE DEBT IMPROVED. If we analyze the form of our debt as it existed June 30, 1866, amounting net to only \$2,485,000,000, we find that it was all substantially consolidated into long loans, the payment of none of which can be demanded before 1880, except the currency debt represented by the legal ten-der demand notes amounting now to only \$356,000,000.

And for the funding of these notes the

Republican party passed an act which failed to become a law by the laches of Andrew Johnson. THE PARTY OF HONESTY. We then claim that the Republican arty has proved its intention to meet the liabilities of the country by houest payment, and to remove from the peo-ple at the earliest moment the curse of an inconvertible paper currency. I have never been entirely convinced of the necessity for the issue of the legal-tender notes as a war measure until I entered

upon the review of our finances, of which I am now giving you the results.

I challenge any one to deny that this exhibit proves that the finances of the country have been managed by the Republican party with a success never be-ore known in the history of the world. Would that I had the eloquence of Gladstone, that I might excite in you as much interest in these dry details as their importance demands. RESULTS ATTAINED.

From this review of the finances of the last three years it is manifest that if the nation has submitted to excessive taxation and has made an extraordinary effort to free itself from financial embar-rassment, it has something real and sub-

It has secured substantial relief from the burden of debt in spite of that worst

the grant Transler has bridge, without tall,

ontinue indefinitely the burden by is-

nould ne grauthorize a loan even at a any equal period in the history of the ow rate of interest upon over ten years without retaining the right to pay it at its option after that period. We seem to have lost our financial courage since the war ended. During the war we issued war, or soon after its commen

the idea of paying the debt within twenty or thirty years.

We have paid \$500,000,000 of our debt in the last three years and at least \$206,000,000 of extra interest or guaranty, the laster paid in consequence of the dishonst parity par ed by the false counsels of false leaders.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

ified, in order that as much or more no unnatural or forced stimulo posed by the tariff, viz: the consumers

foreign goods. If then, under all these difficulties, e inve in three years paid one-quarter of the South. It is alleged that the re-four debt, shall we take fifty, forty, or construction plan of Congress has been a en thirty years to pay the other three- failure. Let us fest it by possit: let us not put upon our children been ground down under a military despotser; that there has been no labor that had we not paid war debt and war interest—had we borrowed instead of paying gation we will admit, because we know —our debt would now be over\$3,800,000,—that the tendency of Northern capital to

Now let us see what is the result. If the South has had neither later nor capitally make the knews to be false. We may well repeat the pertinent question put, I believe, by Hon. William Whiting, "Are Pendleton and the Democratic leasure of the consumption of the whole population, say 10.000.000 to 12.000.000. s jutentionally attempting to destroy say 10,000,000 to 12,000,000.

have reduced expenses yet more.

the year ending June 30, 1888 40,900,000 year.

We are charged by Mr. Pendleton an article to be taxed. with heavy deficiency bills, but we reply that they are rendered necessary by the frauds of the honorable Democrats of

drew Johnson STRENGTH OF THE COUNTRY.

sive, but perhaps ill-adjusted. At the is elected, peace assured, labor ren present rate per head of less than \$9, our effective, and capital safe. entire debt, with interest calculated at six per cent for the next five years and at five per cent thereafter, and with an has just borrowed \$7,500,000 at 4 per cent Democratic party in repudiating the and \$2,500,000 at five per cent, and the debt. whole amount was taken on twenty Like the Titan of old, this nation has

All we pay above four per cent. interest is the guaranty charged us by capi-talists because we indulge ourselves in the fuxury of Democratic party leaders like Pendleton, Seymour, Hampton Forrest, and the like. I have said that we don't know our

WHERE STRENGTH COMES FROM. First-Immigration. Since the termination of the war, as I am informed by "natural bridge" in Ohio, which is rep-Mr. Wells, over nine hundred thousand Mr. Wells, over nine number thousand natives of foreign countries have sought in grandeur, to that one in Virginia: a permanent home in the United States.

These immigrants are known to bring with them specie, or its equivalent, to the average amount of \$70 per head, while their average value to the country the solid rock by the hands of the Alwhile their average value to the country as producers (and it is from production alone that we can collect taxes) can not be estimated at less than the average value of an able-bodied laborer in the South, prior to the war, viz: \$1,000 per stretches a span of solid rock, thirty feet capita. Imprigration, therefore, since long, and twelve feet wide and from the stretches as pan of solid rock, thirty feet capita.

ture prosperity.

gration. I believe the force of Chinese laborers who are now constructing the pacific end of that road are but the adstraction that this es of the road and the result of a mighty host who will establish a new "central flowery king dom" upon the dry plains between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains. These plains can only be cultivated by irrigation, in which method the Chinese upon the most expert nonline in the world. are the most expert people in the world.
But still further and more important yet.
While the white can and the black does cultivate cotton, I believe the Chinese will perform the work more cheaply, and that they will settle upon the rich cotton fields of Arkansas and Texas now culti-vated to the extent of only half of one

the production of cotton.

more steel made, more coal mined, more lumber sawed and hewed, more vessels built upon our inland waters, houses constructed, more manufactories Here let me enforce the point so well of different kinds started, more cotton by Governor Boutwell in his spun and woven, more petroleum colspeech upon the Funding bill. Congress lected, refined and exported-than in

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

square (Ten does Nonpariel, or less.) one hree insertions, \$2. Each subsequent in-

ss Cards, not exceeding seven lines, \$5

susiness Cards, not exceeding seven lines, so per year.
Merchants' advertising, not exceeding ones fourth of a column at any time, \$20 per year.
A haif column, not exceeding four change during the year, \$35. A column, not over four changes, \$60.

Special Notices and Double Column Advertisements once and a half the rates of ordinary adver-tisements.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE CHRONICLE is unsurpassed in this set of Ohlo. It is printed on new, clear type, in of the wealthiest, most populous, and eni-ened Counties of the State, and its circula

ountry before, during, or since the war.' RAILROADS EXTENDING.

Third-We may say that during the five-twenty and ten-forty loans, assuming that we should want to pay the whole or a portion at an early date. The fraudulent proposition of the Democratic party, seconded by a few weak Republicant, and the second of the weak Republicant of the way over five thousand miles. eans, to substitute bonds bearing no in-erest or the 5-20 bonds, thus defraud-ing our creditors without paying our and opened for use in the United States, tebt, has, for the time being, prevented to say nothing of the lines in the Southes from availing ourselves of the privier states which have been recrected and

lege of real payment and has kept our reopened."

Gentlemen, when you hear us who are rate of interest very high, but let us keep our faith in the nation as d not give up the idea of paying the debt within twen-

AGRICULTURE MORE PRODUCTIVE.

Fourth-The agricultural products of We have collected this billion of dol-ars under tax and tariff laws whose jus-dication is in the revenue they have ded. Judged upon their own merits of agriculture increased in quantity all appear to have been enacted in through the war. We are rapidly result of the number of animals, both burden of taxation much more oner-is than it need be. The internal reve-tie has been revised and made sim-of grain will be in full proportion to one law has been revised and made sim-ple, the tariff needs yet more to be sim-what it would have been had there been venue may be derived from it, with manufacturies by which labor has been sinjury to the people who pay the tax diverted from agriculture.

arters? Let us not listen to such a pro- sults. It is alleged that the South has the South has been checked by its insecurity. The crops of this year are, therefore fore, free from mortgage, for no one would trust a planter this last spring.

Now let us see what is the result. If

may be unable to obtain the means to put down the new rebellion which they propose to inaugurate?"

Second—A crop of cotton with promises to equal or to exceed that of last year, which has been proved by the investigation of our Catton West of the control of th ce of corrupt officials put down the new rebellion which they tion of our Cotton Manufacturers' Asso-But what's far more important, we ciation to have been nearly or quite 3, 000,000 bales, or much more than the compilers of the commercial tables will admit, and more than three S1,631,323,000 largest crop ever raised before
Third—A crop of rice which the
Charleston Daily News asserts will prove

56,613,000 sufficient to drive all imported rice out of the home market during the coming Fourth-50,000 to 100,000 tierces of su-

Fifth-A crop of tobacco so large as to 21,778,000 Fifth—A crop of work of make it one of our main dependencies as

THEY ARE RICH ALREADY. e whisky ring kept in office by An-plus of the aggregate value of 400 to \$500,000,000, and all this with their harvest of food is, if we can trust the evi-We have ceased the rapid reduction of lebt, and our taxes are not now exces-

THE WAR WORTH ITS COST. Let me express my profound conviction cliowance for ordinary expenses far grea-ter than we are now paying-I say, ma-war will pay for itself, since the increased king all these allowances, the rate of production of the Southern States, which \$5,00 per head will pay our debt before will follow the abolition of slavery, will Stone per head will pay our debt before the year 1884 has ended. Why, gentiem the year 1884 has ended. Why, gentiem the next twenty years more than pay man, we do not begin to realize our power—we do not begin to know our strength we are scared by a mirage, and we propose to put off twenty, thirty, aye, even fifty years, what we can easily do in tender to it that the late rebel States do not two do not need to issue a long loan to obtain a low rate of interest. Canada the benefits yellowing them to aid the beautiff horrowed ST 500 000 at 4 per cent.

years by the Rothschilds, at 105s. The finance minister of Canada expects to place \$17,000,000 enore on still better terms.

WHY INTEREST IS HIGH.

To suffer woes which hope thinks infinite;
To forgive wrongs darker than death or night.
To defy power which seems omnipotent;
To love and hear, to hope till hope creates
From its own wreck the thing it contemplates,
Neither to charge, nor falter, nor repent.
This, like the glory, Titan! is to be
Good, great and joyous, beautiful and free;
This is alone Life, Joy, Empire and Victory.

The Natural Bridge in Ohio A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, of the 16th ult., thus describes a

resented as being equal in beauty if not capita. Immigration, therefore, since long, and twelve feet wides, and from ten to twenty feet in the war, has added \$63,000,000 directly, to twenty feet in thekness. It is coverand \$900,000,000 indirectly to the wealth and resources of the country.

And here let me point out an effect of the Pacific Railroad upon future immigration. I believe the force of Chinese

great natural bridge to record nis in the flinty album, side by side water to the extent of only half of one per cent, of their area.

To the cotton climate and to the method of cultivation the Chinaman is perfectly named to the persistent is exactly fitted to the light but continuous labor required in the flinty album, side by side with Washington's. All the surroundings of the place are wild in the extreme, and one is filled with the grandeur and beauty of the place, while thought involuntary ascends to the Great Architect of all.

the burden of deet in spite of that worst form of taxation upon consumers, that involved in the use of inconvertible pare money forced into circulation under the dire necessity of war, and which the sa, \$40,008,533 and \$1,241,218,212 and \$1,